

Lago Man Gets Oranje Medal



DECORATED with a silver medal in the Order of Oranje-Nassau April 29 was B. E. Croes (left), shown receiving the medal from Lt. Gov. L. C. Kwartz. Mr. Croes, a Pipe Craft subforeman, in January became the first company employee to complete 30 years of Lago service. Center is Hubert Oduber, Oranjestad postmaster, who was also decorated.

DECORA cu un medalla di plata den Orden di Oranje-Nassau April 29 tabata B. E. Croes (robez) munstrá recibiendo e demalla for di Gezag-hebber L. C. Kwartz. Sr. Croes, un subforeman den Pipe Craft, na Januari a bira promer empleado di compania pa completa 30 anja di servicio na Lago. Den centro ta Hubert Oduber, hefe di postkantoor na Oranjestad, kende a worde decorá tambe.

Cinco Homber a Recibi Botonnán di 30 Anja

Botonnán di servicio di 30 anja cu diamante aden a worde regalá na fin di luna pasá na Francisco Croes, Jose M. Kock, Elias Lopez, Celestino Alberts y Hugh W. Orr, kende a completa 30 anja di servicio durante April.

Gerente General Interino F. E. Griffin, kende a presenta e premio nan durante un reunion di Management Staff Committee April 29, a bise cu ningun di e hombernan por a "pronostica posiblemente" 30 anja pasá cu "awe nan lo ta sintá aki."

El a splica, sinembargo, cu empre-sanan cu éxito ta depende ariba lealtad, eficiencia y servicio di hombernan manera esnan cu ta recibi e botonnán. Un aspeeto di nan servicio tabata cu ningun di nan a sufri un accidente cu perdida di tempo.

Sr. Croes, papiando pa su compañeran di trabao, a munstra ariba importancia di trahamento hundo y e

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Marine Takes 15th Olympiad Honors

Harry Janssen, a Royal Netherlands Marine stationed in Curaçao, took the Outstanding Athlete award at the Lago Sport Park's 15th Queen's Birthday Olympiad staged April 29 at the San Nicolas stadium.

The 21-year-old radar technician set numerous records prior to his arrival in Curaçao last November. In 1953 he was the Dutch junior 1500 meter champion and set two new junior records in the 800 meter in 1953 and 1954. He competed in the International Military Track and Field championships in Holland last year, was twice a member of The Netherlands international junior team and ran in French Morocco and Gibraltar.

A former member of the Amsterdam Athletic Club, Janssen annexed 22 points toward the Olympiad award by winning five events and taking third in a sixth.

Though primarily a track man, one of his victories came in the discus when he sealed the disc 111 feet, eight inches. Janssen said later he usually tapers off his track training by tossing the discus.

Janssen finished third in the shot put which was won by Julian Pemberton, Lago Commissary employee and outstanding athlete of the 13th Olympiad.

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"Seven Sticks Bundled Together"

Five Men Given 30-Year Buttons

Diamond-studded 30-year buttons were awarded late last month to Francisco Croes, Jose M. Kock, Elias Lopez, Celestino Alberts and Hugh W. Orr who completed 30 years of service during April.

Acting General Manager F. E. Griffin, who presented the awards during a Management-Staff Committee meeting April 29, said none of the men could have "possibly predicted" 30 years ago they would be "sitting here today."

He pointed out, however, that successful enterprises depended upon the loyalty, efficiency and service of men like the recipients. One aspect of their service was that none of the men had suffered a lost-time accident.

Mr. Croes, speaking for his fellow-workers, pointed out the importance of team-work and the strength found in cooperation. "If you have one stick," he said, "it can be broken. But if you have seven sticks bundled together, they cannot be broken."

Mr. Croes was hired by Lago in April, 1925 in the Labor Department. He transferred the next year to the Esso Transportation Co. and returned to Lago in 1929 as a machinist in the Mechanical Department. Now a machinist A, he is 54 years old.

Mr. Kock, at 45, is the youngest of the four. At the age of 15 he was employed in Mechanical — Paint in 1925. In 1936 he transferred to Colony Maintenance and transferred back to Mechanical — Paint in 1949 where he is currently employed as a painter B.

Mr. Lopez's 30 years have been spent on the docks. He was hired in March, 1925 in Marine — Wharves in 1929 where he is employed today as a corporal C. He is 52 years old.

Mr. Orr was first employed by the Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) in 1925. In

1927 he was employed by the Mexican Petroleum Corp. and in 1929 transferred to Lago as a clerk in the



THIRTY-YEAR men (seated left to right) Jose M. Kock, Francisco Croes, Hugh W. Orr, Celestino Alberts and (standing second from right) Elias Lopez, received their buttons and certificates April 29. At the ceremonies were (standing left to right) Acting General Manager F. E. Griffin, C. Berrisford, H. A. Lambertson and J. F. Flaherty.

HOMBERNAN cu a cumpli 30 anja di servicio (sintá di robez pa drech) Jose M. Kock, Francisco Croes, Hugh W. Orr, Celestino Alberts y (pará segunda na banda drech) Elias Lopez, a recibi nan botón y certificacón April 29. Na e ceremonian tabatin (pará robez pa drech) Gerente General Interino F. E. Griffin, C. Berrisford, H. A. Lambertson y J. F. Flaherty.

finger.

Mr. Alberts, also of Receiving and Shipping, was first employed in April, 1925 in the Labor Department. He transferred to Marine — Wharves in 1929 where he is employed today as a corporal C. He is 52 years old.

Mr. Orr was first employed by the Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) in 1925. In 1927 he was employed by the Mexican Petroleum Corp. and in 1929 transferred to Lago as a clerk in the

Accounting Department. Since then he has served as senior clerk and assistant division head — Shipping and Process Accounting. In 1952 he was promoted to division head.

In addition to buttons, each employee was presented a framed 30-year service certificate. Mr. Kock, Mr. Lopez and Mr. Alberts brought to five the number of employees who have completed 30 years of Lago service.

HBF a Ofrece Cas na Empleadonan Di Gobierno

Empleadonan di governo di Aruba por cumpra casnan trahá door di Home Building Foundation si e casnan aki no worde cumprá door di empleadonan di Lago, asina e foundation a anuncia e siman aki.

E casnan ta keda den 10 projecto construí door di e foundation desde cu el a worde lamta 16 anja pasá pa yuda alivio un scarcead critico di cas. E projectonan ta na Standardville, Balashi, Simeon Antonio, P. C. Hooftstraat, Rondweg, Sabaneta I, Sabaneta II, Brazil, Curacabai y Maramar.

Empleadonan di governo lo worde duná e mes opcion di compras mane-ra empleadonan di Lago, e foundation a bise. Nan por cumpra e casnan di bisha; nan por paga un percentaje di e prijs y aregla un hypotheek pa e resto; nan por paga un percentaje di e prijs di compras, autoriza un deducion di pago te ora e suma unda por tuma hypotheek worde alcanzá y despues aregla un hypotheek ariba e resto.

Awor ta posible pa extende beneficijan di e foundation pa otro hende sino empleadonan como e lista di trahadornan di Lago cu ta warde cas a bira asina chikito cu empleadonan ta selectivo den tumamento di cas asina cu de vez en cuando tin cas disponible.



CYCLISTS at the 15th annual Queen's Birthday Olympiad break away from the starting line with a boost from their handlers. This Lago Sport Park action took place at the start of the one-mile grind won by H. Llewelyn in 2:48.

CORREDORAN di bicicleta den e 15 Olimpiada anual pa Anja La Reina ta sali for di linja di cuminsamento cu un pushá door di nan yudadornan. E accion aki na Lago Sport Park a tuma lugar na cuminsamento di e carreda di un-milla ganá door H. Llewelyn.

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Reina Juliana lo Desvela Statua di su Mama Aki

Un projecto proponí pa di promer vez na 1948 lo keda ela na October ora Reina Juliana desvela un statua di su mama, Princes Wilhelmina den Wilhelmina Park.

Trahá di marmer door di Prof. Arnoldo Lualdi of Italia, e statua lo worde erigí ariba un pedestal di mermel den e park cu ta ocupa un pida terra trahá cu man di hende cual ta sali den e lagoen pariba di Oranjestad.

E statua ta e projecto di e comité pa monumento di Wilhelmina qual tabata nombrá na 1948 door di Oranje Comité. Seleccion di un sitio adecuado a para completacion di e plan te anja pasá ora e pida terra a worde sacá dilanti di Lloyd G. Smith Boulevard.

Ernst Bartels, un miembro di e comité di monumento, a worde autorizá pa representá e comité durante un vacacion na Holanda. For di archivonan di familia real a selecta un retrato di anterior Reina Wilhelmina sacá na 1938 na ocasion di su cuarenta anja di reino.

Despues di considera algun propocion, Sr. Bartels a drenta negociacon eu Calleria Florentina d'Arte na Florence, Italia. E organiacion aki, componí di arquitecto, artista y negociente, ta dedicá na preservacion y popularizacion di arte Florentino.

Prof. Lualdi a worde encargá pa

traha e statua, cual ta munstra Princes Wilhelmina den bistir di reina. El a escoge marmer blanco for di cuebanan di Carara cual ta resisti e efecto di corosion di aire salo mejor cu ningun otro sorto di marmer.

Prof. Lualdi a traha promer un model di klei di mitar tamano y Srta. J. Geldens, secretaria di Princes Wilhelmina, a bai Florence y a aproba e apariencia. E statua tamano completo a worde trahá despues.

E statua, como nuebe pia halto y pisando casi dos ton, lo seoga ariba un pedestal di 15 ton trahá di cuatro sorto di marmer. Un rostrum lo worde trahá di diorite di Aruba dilanti di e statua y lo tin e arma Holandes ariba.

Costando mas of menos Fls. 20,000, e statua y pedestal ta worde financiá door di subscrition publico na Aruba. Lago a duna Fls. 2500. KNSM a combini pa transporta e statua y pedestal sin costo pa Aruba, unda ainda collecccion di placa ta den progreso.

Activo den erecccion di e statua ta hata Gezaghebber L. C. Kwartsz, Sr. Bartels, J. H. Beaujon, J. G. de Castro, A. J. Booy, Jr., R. van Hoorn, H. M. Nassy, R. Franken, H. T. Erasmus, J. C. Lacle, Dr. J. E. M. Arends, Dr. J. R. Arends, J. E. Yrausquin y J. H. Eman.

Cinco Homber

(Continua di pagina 1)

di 15 anja el a worde empleá den Mechanical — Paint na 1925. Na 1936 el a transferi pa Colony Maintenance y na 1949 el a regresa pa Mechanical — Paint unda el ta traha actualmente como painter B.

Sr. Lopez a pasa su 30 anjanan ariba waaf. Na Maart 1925 el a worde empleá den Marine — Wharves (awor Receiving & Shipping). Un ausencia di 42 dia pa motibo di enfermedad a tarda completacion di su 30 anja di servicio. Awor el ta un wharfinger y tin 59 anja di edad.

Sr. Alberts, tambe di Receiving & Shipping, tabata empleá den Labor Department na April 1925. El a transferi pa Marine — Wharves na 1929 unda el ta traha awor como un Corporal C. El tin 52 anja.

Sr. Orr tabata empleá door di Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) na 1925. Na 1927 el a worde empleá door di Mexican Petroleum Corp. y na 1929 el a transferi pa Lago como clerk den Accounting Department. Desde e tempo el a traha como senior clerk y assistant division head — Shipping and Process Accounting. Na 1952 el a worde promoví pa division head.

Remolcador Formoso A Bini Aruba

E remolcador di Admiraltad Ingles "Turmoil," famoso pa su esfuerzo pa salba "Flying Enterprise" den Atlantico Norte na 1952, a pasa Aruba luna pasá pa touw dos barge hiba Curaçao como hero bieuw.

"Flying Enterprise," un bapor di carga na cumina pa Inglaterra, a topa eu tempestad na Januari y tabata bai sink. E tripulacion a baha for di e bapor, pero capitán Karl Carlsen, a keda abordo den un esfuerzo pa salba su bapor.

"Turmoil" a logra haya un cabuya abordo y a cumenza touw e bapor despues cu promer oficial di e remolcador a cruzá e lamar rabioso na lindamiento pa bai a bordo hunto cu Capt. Carlsen ariba e bapor cu tabata sink. No obstante nan esfuerzonan "Enterprise" a sink Jan. 10. Capt. Carles y e oficial a worde salbá door di "Turmoil."

HBF Houses Offered Employees Of Government

Employees of the Aruba government may purchase homes constructed by the Home Building Foundation if the homes are not purchased by Lago employees, the foundation announced this week.

The homes are located in 10 developments constructed by the foundation since it was created 16 years ago to help relieve a critical housing shortage. The developments are at Standardville, Balashi, Simeon Antonio, P. C. Hooftstraat, Rondeweg, Sabaneta I, Sabaneta II, Brazil, Curacabai and Miramar.

Government employees will be given the same purchase option given Lago employees, the foundation said. They may buy the homes outright; they may pay a percentage of the purchase price and arrange a mortgage for the balance; they may pay a percentage of the purchase price, authorize a deduction from their government wages until the down payment requirements of the mortgage contract have been met and then arrange a mortgage on the balance.

It is now possible to extend the foundation benefits beyond Lago employees. The waiting list of Lago employees has diminished to a point where homes have become available and can be offered to government employees. Government employees wishing to be considered for these homes should contact the HBF through the appropriate government office.

Governor Notes 10th Anniversary

On May 2 Lt. Gov. L. C. Kwartsz celebrated his 10th anniversary as lieutenant governor of Aruba and his 20th year in government service.

No celebration of the anniversary was reported though Mr. Kwartsz received numerous congratulatory messages.

Queen Juliana To Unveil Statue Of Mother During Visit Here

A project first proposed in 1948 will be completed this October when Queen Juliana unveils a statue of her mother, Princess Wilhelmina, in Wilhelmina Park.

Done in marble by Prof. Arnoldo Lualdi of Italy, the statue will be erected on a marble base in the park which occupies a man-made spit of land that juts into the lagoon east of Oranjestad.

The statue is the project of the Wilhelmina Monument Committee which was appointed in 1948 by the Oranje Committee. Choice of a suitable site held up completion of the plan until last year when the spit of land was constructed off Lloyd G. Smith Blvd.

Ernst Bartels, a member of the monument committee, was authorized to represent the committee during a vacation in Holland. From the files of the royal family he selected a picture of former Queen Wilhelmina taken in 1938 on the 40th anniversary of her reign.

After considering a number of proposals, Mr. Bartels entered into negotiations with the Calleria Florentina d'Arte in Florence, Italy. This organization, composed of architects, artists and businessmen, is devoted to preserving and popularizing Florentine art.

Prof. Lualdi was commissioned to execute the statue, which shows Princess Wilhelmina in state robes. He chose white marble from the quarries of Carara which withstands better than other marble the corrosive effect of salt air.

Prof. Lualdi made first a half-size clay model of the statue. Miss J. Geldens, secretary to Princess Wilhelmina, went to Florence and approved the likeness. The full-size statue was then executed in Carara marble.

The statue, some nine feet high and weighing close to two tons, will rest on a 15-ton pedestal made of four types of marble. A rostrum will be built of Aruba diorite in front of the



THE CLAY model of the statue of Princess Wilhelmina when Queen of The Netherlands is shown in Florence, Italy, with the sculptor, Prof. Arnoldo Lualdi (left), Miss J. Geldens, secretary to the princess and Dr. Umberto Ganesi, head of a Florentine art association.

E MODELO di klei di e statua di Princes Wilhelmina munstrá den su bistir di reina di Holanda, ta munstrá na Florence, Italia, cu e sculptor, Prof. Arnoldo Lualdi (robez), Srta. J. Geldens, secretaria di e prinses y Dr. Umberto Ganesi, hefe di asociacion di arte Florentino.

statue and will carry The Netherlands coat of arms.

Costing about Fls. 20,000, the statue and pedestal are being financed by public subscription in Aruba. Lago donated Fls. 2500. The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. has agreed to transport the statue and pedestal free of charge to Aruba where funds

are still being collected.

Active in erecting the statue have been Lt. Gov. L. C. Kwartsz, Mr. Bartels, J. H. Beaujon, J. G. de Castro, A. J. Booy, Jr., R. van Hoorn, H. M. Nassy, R. Franken, H. T. Erasmus, J. C. Lacle, Dr. J. E. M. Arends, Dr. J. R. Arends, J. E. Yrausquin and J. H. Eman.

Boros, Wetherbee Plan To Retire

Two veteran Lago employees, Lazlo Boros and Andrew Wetherbee, have left Aruba prior to retirement. Mr. Boros' retirement will become effective Aug. 1, 1956; Mr. Wetherbee's May 1, 1956.

Mr. Boros was first employed in 1931 as a fourth-class helper in Light Oils Finishing. In 1932 he became a third-class helper, in 1937 an assistant operator and in 1940 an operator. He will retire as an operator with more than 23 years of service.

Mr. Wetherbee was first employed in 1934 as a clerk in Colony Service - Commissary. In the ensuing 21 years he served as assistant retail storekeeper, foreman III, utility foreman II, general supervisor of clubs, supervisor of the Colony Commissary and assistant supervisor of the Lago Commissary.

Sunday Holidays Set For Monday

Lago has agreed to recognize on Monday or the next scheduled work day any official holiday falling on Sunday, it was announced last week. The agreement was based on a Lago Employee Council request for eight guaranteed paid holidays per year.

The company has also agreed to pay shift workers up to eight hours of straight time for each holiday observed whether the employee is scheduled to work that day or not.

The company was asked to consider an LEC request that Aruba Island Council election days be observed as holidays.

Ex-Lake Fleet Captain's Son Killed in Blast

C. W. Milhanke, chief officer of the S.S. Duffield, was killed April 24 when an explosion struck the tanker off the coast of Curaçao. Three crewmen were also injured. The ship, owned by Hunting and Sons of London, was bound from St. Anna Bay to Bulen Bay.

Mr. Milhanke's father, a former Esso Transportation Co. employee and captain of the Lake Tanker S.S. Tia Juana, was killed Feb. 16, 1942 when the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Paraguana Peninsula. Seventeen men were lost, nine were saved.

The sinking occurred a few hours after a German submarine shelled the Lago concession.

Famous Tugboat Calls at Aruba

The British Admiralty tug "Turmoil," made famous by its attempt to save the "Flying Enterprise" in the North Atlantic in 1952, called at Aruba last month to tow two barges to Curaçao for scrap.

The "Turmoil," a freighter, was struck by a storm in January and threatened to sink. The crew abandoned ship but the captain, Kurt Carlsen, stayed aboard in an attempt to save his ship.

The "Turmoil" got a line aboard and took the vessel in tow after the tug's first mate braved the storm-tossed seas to join Capt. Carlsen on the sinking ship. Despite their efforts the "Enterprise" sank Jan. 10. Capt. Carlsen and the mate were rescued by the "Turmoil."

Boros, Wetherbee Ta Bai Retira

Dos veterano empleado di Lago, Lazlo Boros y Andrew Wetherbee, a laga Aruba promer cu nan pension. Sr. Boros su retiro lo drenta na vigor efectivo Aug. 1, 1956; di Sr. Wetherbee Mei 1, 1956.

Sr. Boros tabata empleá na 1931 como helper fourth-class den Light Oils Finishing. Na 1932 el a bira helper third-class, na 1937 assistant operator y na 1940 operator. El le retira como operator cu mas cu 23 anja di servicio.

Sr. Wetherbee tabata empleá promer na 1934 como clerk den Colony Service - Commissary. Den e siguiente 21 anja el a traha como assistant retail storekeeper, foreman III, utility foreman II, general supervisor of clubs, supervisor of the Colony Commissary y assistant supervisor di Lago Commissary.

Dianan di Fiesta Lo ta Dialuna

Lago a combini pa reconoce ariba Dialuna of ariba e siguiente dia regular di trabao cualquier dia oficial di fiesta cu ta eai ariba Diadomingo asina a worde anuncian siman pasa. E combieno tabati basá ariba un suplica di Lago Employee Council pa ocho dia di fiesta garantizá pa anja.

Compania a combini tambe pa pagina trahadornan di warda te ocho ora na tempo regular pa tur dianan di fiesta sea cu e empleado mester tra ha e dia ey of no.

Compania ta considerando un suplica di LEC pa dianan di elecion pa Eilandraad di Aruba worde observa como un dia di fiesta.

Employee Representation

"They would be ruled from afar and their fate would be in the hands of strangers." This is not a quote from the works of some world renowned writer. It is not a line from Shakespeare. Simply, it is a statement taken from one of the reasons why independent petroleum workers refuse to join big, affiliated unions.

Independent unions — which are growing and being accepted by workers at a proportionately larger rate than many big unions — possess, among others, two all-important functions which they would lose should they join an international group. The first function is the selection and development of their own leaders to handle all their negotiations. And, second is the independent unions' right to maintain complete control.

They are not told what to do by international organizations. Rather, they operate on their own to the best advantage of their own workers in their own areas. Independent unions have no interest in negotiating items best suited for workers in another part of the hemisphere. Affiliated unions do. They set policies for all their unions according to their entire international membership and not, as independent unions do, in the best interest of one specific work group.

The majority of oil workers in the United States reason that they would lose these all-important functions under national or international organizations. Their independent forms of representation as guided by their own leaders operating under local control have proved so valuable to the majority of U.S. oil workers that they refused to have their independent unions join large, affiliated unions.

Quoting from the November, 1954, issue of "Petroleum Proces-

sing," oil workers of independent unions argue that "if an independent union joins the big union, it would lose its identity. It would have little voice in the international union's policies and practices, and that if company-wide bargaining resulted, the individual locals would be still another step removed from decisions as to their wages and working conditions. They would be ruled from afar and their fate would be in the hands of strangers."

The many oil workers who expressed these views refused to accept international representation. They chose to maintain their own leaders and complete control of their independent unions. There was a desire to have their affairs such as wages, hours and working conditions negotiated by their own leaders — men who were not only their leaders, but also their coworkers. They wanted leaders they knew and lived and worked with. They maintained their independent union structure because they wanted leaders who not only knew the local circumstances, but who would also have to work and live under conditions resulting from negotiations.

It's a very logical and natural choice. It lies with the individual worker to decide if he would rather have one of his coworkers negotiating for him, or someone from a distant land telling him what to do. Representatives of the big, affiliated unions are not from Aruba or even the Netherlands Antilles and, in all probability, would not even live here if given the opportunity. The leaders in control would probably visit Aruba on occasion — an occasion timed to coincide with negotiations of items involving wages, hours or working conditions. It would give these visiting leaders in control the

opportunity to sweep in and take over guided only by international thoughts. This is true whether such men are selected affiliated leaders or "technical advisors."

These real leaders — the men who send down directions on how to run local unions — could be nothing but "strangers." They would come in as "strangers"; criticize the present form of representation without ever working or living in the area they are attacking; make various promises particularly in the field of wage increases and represent an organization that is as much a "stranger" as they are. The basis of criticism of these "strangers" very often is not experience, but the personal gripes of a few. They do not and can not speak with complete knowledge of living and working conditions as can the independent leader.

A leader can only speak with authority and knowledge when he has lived and worked under conditions which he helped negotiate.

The "stranger" negotiates according to broad international principles. The independent leader promotes items best suited for the men with whom he works. The "stranger" conducts himself without feeling for local conditions. The fact that someone tells him what goes on in a particular work area is no substitute for the intimate association the independent leader has with all aspects of a particular operation. Most independent oil workers feel that in effectiveness the independent leader armed with complete knowledge of his work area is far superior to the visiting "professional bargainer" who comes only with so-called negotiating skill. The "stranger" cannot take into account his own personal reaction to specific developments because they will not affect him.

From the first day Lago and its employee body developed representa-

Who Are The Leaders? Where Is The Control?

tion the leaders have been elected from the constituency. There has never been an outside leader telling Lago employees what to do. Lago employees have always had a personal knowledge of their leaders. They have always had true and direct representation through leaders they have elected of their own choice.

Under Lago's system of employee representation, the negotiating body's constituency has a direct voice to management. This Lago employee voice through the years has never had to share its right to be heard with the proposals of affiliated unions.

To know leaders personally is one of the major advantages of independent unions. It is an advantage that Lago employees have always had. To "know" leaders works two ways — both to the employees' benefit. The employees have a personal knowledge of the men representing them and management has a personal knowledge of those with whom they must negotiate. The independent leaders also have a personal knowledge of the members of management.

When independent leaders and management sit down at the negotiating table they "know" each other. Negotiations under such circumstances are conducted in a friendly and peaceful manner. Problems are solved on a cooperative basis in the best interest of both the employees and the company. Lago's negotiations have always been conducted in this manner. Such negotiations are conducted without outsiders, without compromise dictated by international principles, without international objectives.

Affiliated unions are quick to in-

form workers that they will be represented by men chosen from their own ranks. The local leaders in an international union, however, are not true or direct representatives. They are merely links in a chain from the union's headquarters to management. Instead of being the responsible leader they are under an independent system, they are essentially middle men. They are local pawns for the absent union "bosses." Here also in the loss of control.

An independent union handles its own business — all of it! Under the big union system the major issues are handled by outsiders or "strangers" who appear at the negotiating table in the name of the union. To have major negotiations handled by the union's main office is a growing practice. A recent labor bulletin published by the United States Department of Labor stated that "especially in employments with expanding and nonlocal markets and fluid occupational requirement, the tendency is to reduce the relative importance of locals and to centralize union activities and functions. The negotiations of agreements, for example, is increasingly performed by district unions or regional groups of locals or by the national unions." This represents a complete loss of control for local affiliated unions.

It is interesting to note that the control exercised by local groups is limited extensively by the constitution of the big union. What the local groups can and cannot do is printed for all its constituents to abide by. Once a group joins an affiliated union it immediately is told what to do. An excellent example of being told what to do (complete loss of control) can be found in the constitution of the Oil Workers Interna-

(Continued on page 7)

Representacion di Empleado

"Nan lo worde goberná di aleuw y nan destino lo ta den man di stranhero." Esaki no ta un citacion for di obranan di un escritor di fama mundial. No ta linea for di obranan di Shakespeare. E ta simplemente un declaracion tumá for di un di e motibonan pakiko trahadornan independiente di petroleo ta nenga di join unionnan grandi, afiliá.

Unionnan independiente — cual ta trahadornan petroleo di unionnan independiente ta contende cu "si un union independiente join un union grandi, e ta perde su identidad. E lo tin poeo voz den poliza y practiconan di unionnan internacional, y eu si yega na negociacion cu compania, e lo calnan individual ainda lo keda un paso mas leuw for di decisionnan tocante nan sueldo y condicionnan di trabao. Nan lo worde goberná di aleuw y nan destino lo ta den man di stranhero."

Kier Mes Lidernan

E hopi trahadornan petroleo eu a expresa e vistan aki a nenga di accepta representacion internacional. Nan a escoge pa mantene nan mes lidernan y control completo di nan unionnan independiente. Nan tabatin un deseo pa nan asuntoran manera sueldo, oranan y condicionnan di trabao worde negociá door di nan mes lidernan — hombernan cu no solamente tabata nan lider, pero tambe nan companjero di trabao. Nan tabata kier lidernan cu nan ta conoce, traha y biba hundo cu nan. Nan a mantene nan structura independiente di union pasobria nan tabata kier lidernan cu no solamente conoce e circunstancia nan local, pero cu tambe mester traha y biba bao di condicionnan resultando for di negociacionnan.

Esaki ta un preferencia logico y natural. Ta keda na e trahador individual pa decidi si el ta prefera di laga un di su companjeronan di trabao negocia pe, of un persona di un pais distante conte'le kiko el mester haei. Representantenan di unionnan grandi, afiliá no ta for di Aruba of hasta di Antillas Holandes y, den tur probabilidad, nan lo no biba aki

Kende E Lidernan Ta? Unda E Control Ta Keda?

mes si nan worde duná e oportunidad. E lidernan den control probablemente lo bishita Aruba de vez en cuando — un ocasión planea pa cai hundo cu negociacon di asuntoran tocante sueldo, ora y condicionnan di trabao. Esaki lo duna e lidernan bishitando y eu ta na poder e oportunidad pa yega y procede guia solamente door di pensamiento internacional. Esaki ta berdad sea eu e hombernan aki ta lidernan afiliá selecta of "avisornan tec-nico."

E berdadero lidernan — e hombernan cu ta manda direccioanman tocante com ta guia unionnan local — no por ta nada otro sino "stranjo." Nan ta bini como "stranjo"; critica e presente forma di representacion sin traha of biba nunca den e area cu nan ta ataka; haic varios promesa particularmente den terreno di aumento di sueldo, y representa un organacion eu ta mes tanto "stranjo" manera nan. E base di criticismo di e "stranjonan" aki mucho vez no ta experiencia, pero malcontento personal di algun. Nan no ta y no por pa-pia cu completo saber di condicionnan di traha y biba manera e lider independiente por.

Un lider por papia solamente cu autoridad y saber ora el a traha y biba haic condicionnan cu el a yuda negocia.

"Stranhero"

E "stranhero" ta negocia di acuerdo cu principcionan hancho internacional. E lider independiente ta promove asuntoran cu ta na mejor interes di e hombernan hundo cu kende el ta traha. E "stranhero" ta compta su mes sin sentimento pa condicionnan local. E hecho cu un hende conte'le kiko ta socede den un area particular di trabao no ta substitui pa e asociacion intimo cu e lider independiente tin cu tur aspecto-

nan di un operacion particular. Majoria trahadornan petroleo independiente cu den efectividad e lider independiente armá cu completo saber di su lugar di trabao ta mucho mas superior na e "negociador profesional" na bishita kende ta bini solamente su saber di negociacon. E "stranhero" no por tuma na cuenta su mes reaccion personal pa desaroyonan specifico pasobria nan no ta afecte'le.

For di promer dia eu Lago y su empleadonan a desaroya representacion e lidernan a worde eligi for di entre constituyentenan. Nunca tabatin un lider di pafor cu a bisa empleadonan di Lago kiko mester haci. Semper empleadonan di Lago mes tabatin saber personal di nan lidernan. Semper nan tabatin representacion verdadero y directo door di lidernan cu nan a eligi segun nan mes smaak.

Segun Lago su sistema di representacion di empleado, constituyentenan di e cuerpo negociativo tin un voz directo cerca directiva. E voz

aki di empleadonan di Lago door di anjanan nunca tabatin mester di parti su derecho di worde tendi cu e proposicionnan di unionnan afiliá. E voz di empleadonan di Lago semper tabata directo en cuanto lidernan local tabata papia y no representante nan di unionnan stranhero.

Pa conoce lidernan personalmente ta un di e principal ventahanan di unionnan independiente. Ta un ventaha cu semper empleadonan di Lago tabatin. "Conoce" lidernan ta traha dos banda — tur dos na beneficio di empleadonan. Empleadonan tin un conocimiento personal di e hombernan cu ta representa nan y directiva e noce personalmente e hendenan cu kende na mester negocia. E lidernan independiente tabata conoce e miembran di directiva personalmente.

Ora lidernan independiente y directiva sinta na mesa di negociaconnan "conoce" otro. Negociacionnan bao tal circunstanciaan ta worde ha-

(Continua na pagina 2)

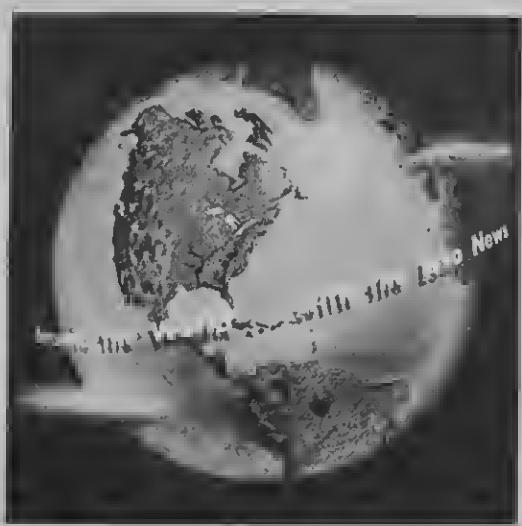


PRIOR to his May 1 retirement, A. J. Joseph received a check and clock from his fellow Utility workers. The presentation was made by

E. M. Wade.

PROMER cu su retiro Mei 1, A. J. Joseph a recibi un ooshi y check for di su companjeronan di trabao den Utility.

Costa Rica



"Air Conditioned Country" Counting On Hydro-Power To Add Varied Industries To Agricultural Economy

In Costa Rica you can pretty well pick your climate. You like it warm and rainy? Settle on the country's Caribbean coast. The temperature there runs between 77 and 100 degrees and it rains 300 days a year.

You prefer cooler climes with occasional rain? Move to the central plateau 3200 to 6500 feet up the slopes of the Andean cordillera. There the temperature ranges between 59 and 77 degrees and the "wet" and "dry" seasons alternate.

You'd rather have a bit of frost in the morning and a day when the temperature seldom gets above 60 degrees. Move farther up the mountains to the "cool zone."

This is the "air conditioned country" where the visitor can "dial" the climate with a few hours of travel.

Costa Rica is the second smallest of the five Central American republics which run down the isthmus that links North and South America. Primarily an agricultural land, it gives promise — with the hydro-electric power potential in its mountains — of someday developing industry.

It is a land of steaming seashores, lush river valleys, towering mountains. Washed on the east by the Caribbean and on the west by the Pacific, it is bounded on the north by Nicaragua and on the south by Panama.

Christopher Columbus was on his last trip to the New World when, on Sept. 19, 1502, his ship was driven by a storm into the



A COUNTRY girl with a hand of bananas. Bananas have become Costa Rica's top cash export crop.

UN MUCHA MUHER cu un man jen di bacoba. Bacoba ta e producto principal di exportacion di Costa Rica.

bay which is now Puerto Limon. He sent his brother Bartolome to explore the land.

Columbus was followed by Spanish colonists who set up the first settlement on the Pacific coast near what is now Puntarenas. The settlement was abandoned after three years and others which followed soon expired. Cartago, founded by Vazquez de Coronado in 1564, became the first permanent city. Coronado, revered for his peaceful control of the country, died at sea and Costa Rica was racked and ruled for 250 years by a succession of Spanish governors.

Costa Rica slipped the Spanish yoke in 1821 when the independence of the Central American states was proclaimed at Guatemala City. After four years of internal and external strife, the country proclaimed its first constitution. Since then it has issued six others.

The latest, published in 1949, guarantees civil liberties and prohibits the formation of a national army. When the country was invaded from Nicaragua last year, Costa Rica armed volunteers who repulsed the attackers.

The Central American republic has a population of about 850,000 persons. Most are small farmers engaged in growing bananas — which have become the country's principal cash export crop — coffee, cocoa, tobacco, sugar, corn, beans, rice, potatoes and fruit. In the high grasslands, some are engaged in cattle-raising.

The central plateau is the country's heartland. It holds San Jose, capital and largest city in the country; Alajuela, 14 miles from San Jose and ranking second to the capital; Heredia and Cartago. The principal east coast port is Puerto Limon from which the country's exports to the United States and Europe are shipped; the main west coast port is Puntarenas which doubles as a summer resort for San Jose residents.

The central plateau holds the majority of the population and produces the best grades of the agricultural crops. San Jose is the center of the coffee plantations; Alajuela is the main sugar producing territory. Around these and other major cities is located the country's industry — leatherwork, furniture, shoes, food processing, rope manufacture, textiles — all on a relatively small scale.

Limited natural resources, necessity of importing machinery, shortage of financial backing and undeveloped transportation facilities have combined to check the spread of industrialization.

However, the streams and rivers which tumble down from the mountains offer a relatively cheap form of power — hydro-electricity. Water-powered generators have gone into use and others are planned. Inexpensive power is expected to spur the development of manufacturing, processing and transportation.

The brunt of transportation is borne today by two railroads which connect the Caribbean and the Pacific by way of San Jose. There are some 650 miles of narrow-gauge track. Spur lines tap agricultural areas along the way.

Costa Rica's many rivers, though navigable only by small boats, serve as the main means of transportation in at least three of the country's seven provinces. Though the country has developed some 2000 miles of roads and highways, many are passable only in the dry season.

When completed the Costa Rica section of the Pan American Highway will run the length of the country. At one point it will climb 10,931 feet — the highest spot in the highway between Texas and Panama.

The country also is served by four international and two domestic airlines. The four international carriers, which connect with North America, South America, Europe and Asia, contribute heavily to the country's developing tourist industry.

The two domestic lines carry passengers into areas not easily reached by land and bring out increasing amounts of air freight. Currently coffee, cocoa and some precious metals — gold and silver — are being airfreighted to the coasts for shipment.

It is upon the export of these and other commodities that Costa Rica — like most South American nations — depends for its economic wellbeing. Costa Rica has consistently leveled out the unfavorable difference in its imports and exports. In one five-year period it boosted exports from less than two-fifths of imports to close to two-thirds.

This improvement in the country's prosperity has enabled it to continue its expansion of cultural, educational and welfare activities. Though it has no army, the government maintains a military hand for each of the seven provinces and a National Conservatory



BULL FIGHT aficionados try their hand at a fiesta in Costa Rica.

AFICIONADONAN di toreo ta purba tenta fiesta na Costa Rica.

of Music where promising artists, who formerly went to their training, now study. There is also the National University, the National Symphony Orchestra and the National Organization.

Costa Rica is also rich in native music and dance. There are traces of the Indian ancestry of the country with the influence of the Spanish to form a distinctive Costa Rican culture.

Much of the country's native art is preserved in the areas. Farmers paint their ox-cart wheels with colorful designs which are unique in the Americas. Rural areas are famous for their work in gold, jade, pottery, stone and weaving.

For more than a century Costa Rica has boasted more teachers than soldiers, more schoolrooms than hospital beds, illiteracy has dropped from 70 to 15 per cent in the past half-century.

School attendance is free and compulsory between seven and 14 years. The grammar schools are divided into classifications — four years, five years and six years. There are five public secondary schools and a number of private schools. Promising students go to the University of Costa Rica or the Normal School of Costa Rica.

They offer degrees in law, education, engineering, agriculture, dentistry and fine arts. They also offer courses in the degree courses, operate agricultural research stations and conduct research work in other fields.

Costa Rica is a leader in public welfare. It has a social security plan, unemployment compensation, a program which requires the 60 municipalities to devote a cent of their revenue to public health work, a labor code and provides for mediation in disputes.

The country's progressive action in these and other fields is indicative of the forward-looking spirit which pervades the country today. For the future, the country has invested in diversifying its agricultural economy, to broaden its markets.

One field in which it has high hopes, once electric power is more available, is in the freezing of food.



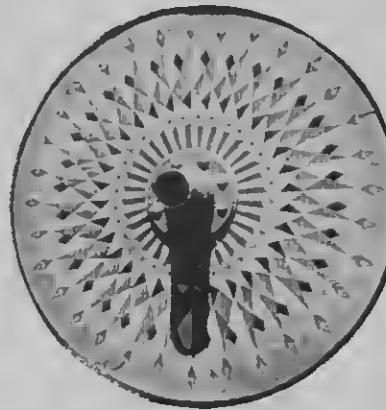
UNIQUE in the Americas are the intricate, colorful, geometric patterns Costa Rican farmers paint on their carts. These and other forms of local art stem from the country's earliest days.

Na Costa Rica

"País Airecondicionado"
 Ta Sperando cu Hydro
 Electricidad lo Agrega
 Industria na Economia

during

ante un



YOUNG PEOPLE walk in a park after church in San José, waiting for the band concert.

HOBENNAN ta camna den un park despues di misa na San José, wardando concierto di banda.

Na Costa Rica bo mes por escoge bo clima. Bo ta gusta un poco calor y algo yobida? Bai na costa di Caribe di e pais. E temperatura aya ta varia entre 77 y 100 grado y awa ta yobé 30 dia pa anja.

Bo ta prefera climanan mas fresco cu yobida ocasional? Bai pa e plateau central 3200 te 6500 pia na canto di cordillera di Andes. Aya e temperatura ta varia entre 59 y 77 grado y temperadura di secura y yobida ta cambia otro.

Bo ta prefera un tiki ijs mainta y un dia den cual rara vez e temperatura ta pasa 60 grado. Bai mas halto den montañanan pa e "zona fresco."

Esaki ta e pais airecondicionado unda e bishitante por haya e clima di su preferencia cu algun ora di viaje.

Costa Rica ta di segunda mas chikito di e cinco republikanan Central Americano den e istmo cu ta conecta Norte y Sur America. Principalmente un país agricultural, e ta encerra promesa — cu e potencia hydro-electrico den su montañanan — di desaroya industria un dia.

E ta un pais di costanan di lamar herbiendo, bunita valleinan di rio, seronan halto. Lahá na oriente door di Caribe y na occidente door di Pacifico, e ta fronterá na banda di nord door di Nicaragua y na banda di zuid door di Panama.

Christopher Columbus tabata arriba su ultimo viaje pa Mundo Nobo ora, arriba Sept. 19, 1502, su bárcos a worde cargá door di un horcan den e bahía cu awor yama Puerto Limón. El a manda su ruman Bartolome pa explora na terra.

Columbus a worde sigui door di colonialistanan Spanjó kende a pone di promer establecimiento arriba costo Pacifico canto di unda awor ta Puntarenas. E establecimiento a worde bandoná despues di tres anja y otro cu a bini despues a caduca pronto.

Cartago, fundá door di Vazques de Coronado na 1564, a hira promer ciudad permanente. Coronado, honrá pa su control pacifico di e pais, a muri na lamar y durante 250 anja Costa Rica a worde goberná door di un sucesion di gobernadornan Spanjó.

Costa Rica a sali for di bao dominio di Spanja na 1821 ora

independencia di estadonan Central Americano a worde proclamá na Ciudad di Guatemala. Despues di cuatro anja di lucha interior y exterior, e pais a proclama su promer constitucion. Desde e tempo seis otro a worde proclamá.

Esun di ultimo, publicá na 1949, ta garantiza libertadnan civil y ta prohibi formacion di un ejercito nacional. Tempo cu e pais a worde invadi for di Nicaragua anja pasá, Costa Rica a arma voluntarionan kende a corre e rehedenan.

E república Central Americano tin un populacion di mas de 850,000 persona. Mayoria ta cunuceronan chikito cu ta tene nan mes ocupa cu cultivacion di banana — cual a bira e producto principal di exportacion di e pais — koffie, cacao, tabaco, suco, maishi, boonchi, avoz, batata y fruta. Den e terrenanan halto di yerba, algun ta eria bestia.

E plateau central ta corazon di e pais. E ta contene San José, capital y e ciudad di mas grandi di e pais; Alajuela, 14 milla for di San José y segunda despues di e capital; Heredia y Cartago. E puerto principal na costa oriental ta Puerto Limón for di unda e pais ta exporta pa Estados Unidos y Europa; e puerto mas significante na costa occidental ta Puntarenas cual ta paisa tambe como un recurso di verano pa residenten di San José.

E plateau central ta contene mayoria di e populacion y ta produci e mejor productonan agricultural. San José ta centro di plantacion di koffie; Alajuela ta e territorio principal pa produccion di suco. Rond di esakinan y otro ciudadan grandi ta keda industria di e pais — obranau di cuero, mueble, zapato, alimento, trahamento di cabuya, panja — tur na escala relativamente chikito.

Recursonan natural limitá, necesidad di importa maquina, scarcedad di respaldo financiero y facilidadnan inadecuado di transportacion a combina pa stroba industrializacion te awor.

Sinembargo, e rooi y rionan cu ta baha for di montañanan ta ofrece un forma di energia relativamente barata — hydro-electricidad. Generadornan movi cu forza di awa ya ta na uso y otro ta planeá. Energia barata probablemente lo anima desaroyo di fabricacion y transportacion.

E parti mas pisá di transportacion ta cai awendia arriba dos ferrocarril cual ta conecta Caribe y Pacifico pa medio di San José. Tin como 650 milla di riel cu ta pasa tambe banda di areanan agricultural na camina.

E hopi rionan di Costa Rica, maske nan ta navigable solamente door di botonan chikito, ta sirhi como e medio principal di transporte den a lo menos tres di e siete provincianan di e pais. No obstante cu e pais a desaroya como 2000 milla di camina, hopi ta possibile solamente den tempo di segura.

Oru e ta clá e sección Costaricense di e Caretera Pan Americano lo traversa henter largura di e pais. Na un punto e lo subi 10,931 pia — e punto mas halto den e caretera entre Texas y Panama.

E pais ta worde sirbi tambe door di cuatro linea area internacional y dos domestico. E cuatro lineanan internacional, cual ta conecta cu Norte America, Sur America, Europa y Asia, ta contribui cantidad na e industria floreciente di turismo di e pais.

E dos lineanan domestico ta carga pasajero den areanan cu no ta facil pa alcance arriba terra y ta bolbe cu cantidadnan aumentando di carga. Actualmente koffie, cacao y algun metal precioso — oro y plata — ta worde treći na costa pa embaracion pa medio di aeroplano.

Ta arriba exportacion di esakinan y otro articulonan cu Costa Rica — mescos cu mayoria nacionnan di America Latino — ta depende pa su bienestar economico. Costa Rica a pareja consistentemente e saldo infavorable den su importacion y exportacion. Den un periodo di cinco anja el a logra aumenta exportacion for di menos cu dos quinto di importacion pa casi dos tercera parti.

E mejoracion aki den prosperidad di e pais a pone'le den un posicion pa sigui su expansion di actividadnan cultural, educacional y na bienestar general. Maske e no tin un ejercito, gobierno ta mantene un handa militar pa cada un di e siete provincianan y un Conservatorio Nacional pa Musica unda artistanan prominente, cu anteriormente mester a bai recibin entrenamento den paisanu estranhero, ta studia awor. Tambe tin un Asociacion di Opera Nacional, Orquesta Symphonico Nacional y Organizacion Cultural di Musica.

Costa Rica ta riquisimo tambe den musica y baile nativo. Esakinan ta combina marcanan di antecesornan Indian di e pais eu e influencia mas dorenó di e Spanjónan y asina ta forma un tema Costaricense distingui.

Un gran parti di arte nativo di e pais ta preserva den areanan poco desaroyá. Cunuceronan ta pinta nan garoshinan cu coloroso disenjonan geometrico cual ta único den America. Artesaninan den areanan pafor ta conoci pa nan obra den oro, piedra preciosa, we, sculpture di piedra y weefmento.

Pa mas cu un siglo Costa Rica a broma cu el tin mas tenedor di school cu e tin soldá, mas school cu barak. Como resultado, analfabetismo a baha for di 70 pa 15 por ciento di e población den e pasado mitar siglo.

Atendencia di sevholo ta liber y obligatorio entre edad di siete y diez-cuatro anja. E lagere school ta parti den tres clasificacion — cuatro anja, cinco anja y seis anja — y tin 868 di nan. Tin cinco school publico di education secundario y mes tanto school privá. Studiantenan prominentes ta sigui pa Universidad di Costa Rica of School Normal di Costa Rica.

Nan ta ofrece grado den ley, education, ingenieria, artenan liberal, agricultura, dientista y artenan fino. Tambe nan ta ofrece cursonan avanzá den facultadnan cu ta ofrece un grado, opera stacionnan di experimentacion agricultural y ta haci trabajo di experimentacion den otro terreno.

Costa Rica ta un lider den bienestar publico. El a establece un plan di seguridad social, compensacion pa hende sin trabao, un programa di sanidad publico cual ta requiri 60 municipalidad pa dedica 20 por ciento di nan entrada na trabao di sanidad publico, un ley di trabao cu ta haci provision pa mediaciōn den conflicto.

E accion progresivo di e pais den e esaki y otro terrenanan ta indicativo di spirito progresista cual ta reina na Costa Rica awendia. Mirando den futuro, e pais a inverti den experimentacion pa diversificia su economia agricultural, pa hancha su industria.

Un terreno den cual e tin speranza grandi una vez cu energia electrico bira mas disponible, ta vriesmento di productonan di agricultura.



COFFEE is Costa Rica's second most valuable export crop. It is shipped primarily to Europe and the United States. Here workers turn coffee beans to dry in the tropical sunlight.

KOFFIE ta Costa Rica su segundo articulo di exportacion di mas balor. E ta worde transporta primeramente pa Europa y Estados Unidos. Aki e trahadornan ta pone e pipitanan di koffie pa seca den solo tropical.



paísnan di America ta e metrico, brú y jen di color di Costa Rica ta pinta nan inan y otro formanan di ca e pais su dianan di antes.

15th Annual Queen's Birthday Olympiad



FROM THE facial expressions it would seem that here is a powerful team. It didn't work out that way. The team pictured lost to the Lago Heights team who, in turn, lost to the Lago High School team in one of the Olympiads' most crowd-pleasing events.

WILLIAM JOHNSON of Lago High School clears the bar at 9' 6" to win the pole vault event.

WILLIAM JOHNSON di Lago High School ta pasa over e bar na 9'6" pa gana den pole vault.

OUTSTANDING athlete of the 1953 Olympiad, Julian Pemberton placed second in the high jump. ATLETICO sobre saliente di e 1953 Olimpiada, Julian Pemberton a sali segundo den bulamento halto.

ALWAYS a favorite of the crowd is blindman's buff (below) which provides laughs for the spectators, rewards for some participants.

SIEMPRE un favorito di e pueblo ta 'homber ciego,' (abajo) cual ta duna miradornan hopi chens pa har, y premionan pa algun participantan.



WITH FIVE firsts and one third, Harry Janssen scored 22 points and was named outstanding athlete. Primarily a track man, he took first in the discus and third in the shot put.

CU CINCO primero y un tercero Hendrik Janssen a haci 22 punta y a worde nombrá atletico sobre saliente. Primariamente un corredor, el a gana e mitar-milla, milla y tres-milla. Den eventonan ariba veld el a gana promer lugar den tiramento di tayo-di-heru y bala-di-heru.

Lago Sport Park Observing 15th Year Of Community Service

The Lago Sport Park, celebrating its 15th anniversary this year, attracted over 270,000 persons during 1954. A report issued by the Lago Sport Park Board showed a total of 178,560 spectators and 93,660 players used the San Nicolas stadium last year.

They came to watch or play football, cricket, softball, baseball, tennis or basketball; to attend or compete in the annual Olympiad or Aruba School Athletic Association track and field meet; to use the park's playground.

Over-all spectator and player figures for 1954 showed an increase over 1953 when some 150,000 persons went to see an additional 50,000 on the playing fields.

Average monthly attendance last year was 14,880 persons; average monthly participation was 5805. The night-time attendance total, made possible by the installation of lights around the playing fields and playground, was 108,120. Daytime attendance was 70,440.

The number of athletes who competed at night was 23,220; the number who used the park's recreational facilities during the day was 71,318. This figure included children using the playground.

Yiu di Ex-Capitan Di Lake Fleet A Muri den Explosion

C. W. Milbanke, promer oficial di S.S. Duffield, a muri April 24 ora un explosion a socede ariba e tanquero dilanti costa di Curaçao. Tres miembro di tripulacion a worde herida. E bapor, propiedad di Hunting & Sons di London, tabata na camina di Annabaai pa Bullenbaai.

Tata di Sr. Milbanke, un anterior empleado di Esso Transportation Co. y captan di e Lake Tanker S. S. Tia Juana, a muri Feb. 16, 1942 ora e tanquero a worde torpedia door di un submarino Aleman dilanti Peninsula di Paraguana. Diez-siete homber a muri, nuebe a scapa.

E sinkmento a socede algun ora despues cu un submarino Aleman a tira ariba concesion di Lago.

15th Olympiad

(Continued from page 1)

zer, 100-yard-dash (boys up to 16 years), :12; K. Robinson, one-mile cycle, 2:52; N. Brooks, 50-yard needle and thread; H. Llewelyn, one-mile cycle, 2:48; H. Brite, two-mile cycle, 5:56; G. G. Richardson, three-mile cycle, 8:32; D. Dodge, javelin, 14'; M. Lashley, 100-yard-dash (Lago employees 40 and over) :9.8; W. Norcom's team, tug-o-war; W. Johnson, pole vault, 9', 6" and G. G. Richardson, nine-mile cycle, 27:58.

It is estimated some 5000 persons saw the Olympiad which was held for the third time under lights. Over 200 persons competed.

Olympiad Results:

Three-Mile Run - H. Janssen, 18:32; P. Viofig, J. Martilia, 18:32; E. Vorst, 100-Yard Dash - E. Vorst, :10; C. Ponson, E. Supriano, 50-Yard Cycle - H. Llewelyn, 1:18; S. A. Illoge, S. de Graaf, 100-Yard Dash (Boys up to 16 years) - K. Spitzer, :12; H. Ponson, L. Sickler, One-Mile Cycle - A. Robinson, 2:52; L. Campbell, M. G. Bergen, 220-Yard Dash - C. Ponson, :23; E. Supriano, E. Molina, 50-Yard Needle & Thread - N. Brooks, G. Sherman, B. Vorst, One-Mile Cycle - H. Llewelyn, 2:48; G. G. Richardson, S. de Graaf, Shot Put - J. Pemberton, 10'11"; J. Martin, H. Janssen, Two-Mile Cycle - H. Brite, 5:56; L. Campbell, Robinson, 440-Yard Run - H. Janssen, :52.8; W. E. Jones, J. Westerman, Discus Throw - H. Janssen, 111'8"; L. Riggs, J. Pemberton, Half-Mile Run - H. Janssen, 2:12; D. Lloyd, R. Gumbs, Three-Mile Cycle - G. G. Richardson, 8:32; R. Chin A Loi, H. Llewelyn, Javelin - D. Dodge, 14'; L. Riggs, W. Norcom, 100-Yard Dash (Lago employees 40 & over) - M. Lashley, :9.8; J. Laveist, J. Illoge, Tug-o-War - W. Norcom's team, L. Edgar's team, High Jump - C. Ponson, 5'11"; J. Pemberton, C. Kinn, One-Mile Run - H. Janssen, 5:21; W. E. Jones, J. Kruithoff, Pole Vault - W. Johnson, 9'6"; A. Kallm, C. Ponson & K. Spitzer, Nine-Mile Cycle - G. G. Richardson, 27:58; R. Chin A Loi, E. Fontuna, Outstanding Athlete - H. Janssen with 22 points.

Weight-Lifting Set For June 4

The Lago Sport Park announced last week it will hold its annual weight-lifting and "body-beautiful" contest June 4 at the sport park.

Entry blanks for the six weight and physical development divisions may be obtained from members of the board.

New Arrivals

April 16
HILARIOQUEZ, Nector - Mech. Pipe: A son, Calixto Marshal
PAULA, Martinus S. - Mech. Garage: A daughter, Marcella Marisa
April 17
TROMP, Hoe D. - Mech. Boiler: A son, Robert Thomas
LOOPSTOK, Ciriaco - Mech. Pipe: A son, Ronald
GIEL, Guillermo - Mech. Electrical: A daughter, Ana Nimir Veneranda
April 18
GERMAN, Marcelo - Mech. Yard: A daughter, Innita
RAPHAELA, Belfoneim R. - Mech. Yard: A daughter, Eleuteria Swinda
CEERMAN, Armando - Mech. Pipe: A daughter, Johanna Pangracia
CHARDSON, Albert M. - LOF: A son, Glenn Albert

April 19
HASSKIL, Ivan - Rec. & Ship.: A son, Michael
April 20
TROMP, Julian P. - Marine Office: A son, Roland Antonio
April 21
LACLE, Pedro A. - Mech. Machine: A son, Anselmo Fortinato
GIEL, Tito P. - Mech. Paint: A son, Juan Esteban

April 22
BELMAR, Peter L. - Cricket: A son, Emmanuel Vincent
CROES, Estevan - Mech. Foundry: A daughter, Elinu Yolanda
BUITS, Alfred C. - Mech. Machine: A daughter, Ruth Diana

April 23
DE LANGE, Basilio - TSD Eng.: A son, Jasmine Jacqueline
April 24
KROZENDIJK, Efgenio - TSD Lab.: A son, Caralos Egberto
April 25
JAMES, Lambert G. - Mech. Yard: A daughter, Lina Genevieve
DE CURA, Esteban - Marine Wharves: A son, Stanley Esteban

11 Teams Competing In Cricket Play

Eleven teams currently are competing for the 1955 championships of the Lago Sport Park's annual cricket competition. Seven teams are entered in the Senior League; four teams in the Intermediate League. Play started last month.

The remaining matches in the Senior League, which run into September, are:

May 8 - St. Vincent vs. St. Martin; May 22 - Grenada vs. Middlesex; June 12 - Dominica vs. British Guiana; June 19 - St. Eustatius vs. St. Martin; June 26 - Grenada vs. St. Vincent; July 3 - Dominica vs. St. Eustatius; July 10 - British Guiana vs. St. Martin; July 17 - Dominica vs. St. Vincent; July 24 - Grenada vs. British Guiana; July 31 - Middlesex vs. St. Martin; Aug. 8 - St. Eustatius vs. St. Vincent; Aug. 14 - Grenada vs. St. Martin; Aug. 21 - Middlesex vs. British Guiana; Aug. 28 - Dominica vs. St. Martin; Sept. 4 - St. Eustatius vs. British Guiana and Sept. 11 - Middlesex vs. St. Vincent.

The remaining matches in the Intermediate League, which run through August, are:

May 14 - St. Vincent vs. Mech. Adm.; May 21 - Dominica vs. St. Eustatius; June 11 - St. Eustatius vs. St. Vincent; June 18 - Dominica vs. Mech. Adm.; June 25 - Dominica vs. St. Vincent; July 2 - Mech. Adm. vs. St. Eustatius; July 9 - Dominica vs. St. Eustatius; July 16 - Mech. Adm. vs. St. Vincent; July 23 - St. Vincent vs. St. Eustatius; July 30 - Mech. Adm. vs. Dominica; Aug. 6 - St. Vincent vs. Mech. Adm.; Aug. 13 - St. Eustatius vs. Dominica; Aug. 20 - St. Eustatius vs. Mech. Adm. and Aug. 27 - St. Vincent vs. Dominica.



UP AFTER a rebound go American Legion (large numerals) and Racing Club Aruba players at the Tivoli court in a play-off for the island basketball championship. RCA took the play-off (31-26) and the title after losing two league games to the Lago Colony quintet.

DESPUES di wanta un atake hungadornan di American Legion (number grandi) y di Racing Club Aruba hungando ariba cancha di Tivoli den un wega di eliminacion pa campeonato di basketball pa e isla. RCA a gana e playoff (31-26) y e titulo despues di perde dos wega contra quinteto di Lago Colony.

Representation

(Continua na pagina 7)

international union is its convention. The conventions are made up of delegates from all affiliated unions. In the case of the OWIU the number of voting delegates from each local is based on the average per capita (man) payments to the international secretary-treasurer for the preceding year. The convention handles questions of policy and organization and has the power to amend the union's constitution.

Further on in the constitution, OWIU members are told that "The Policy Committee shall be fully empowered to act for and in behalf of any local union or the international union to bargain with the industry, matters of national concern with respect to wages, hours or other conditions of employment." Members of this organization are also told in their constitution that "no local union... shall be permitted to accept less than the established policy without approval of the international president of the policy committee."

The supreme governing body of an

international union is its convention. The conventions are made up of delegates from all affiliated unions. In the case of the OWIU the number of voting delegates from each local is based on the average per capita (man) payments to the international secretary-treasurer for the preceding year. The convention handles questions of policy and organization and has the power to amend the union's constitution.

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Under the independent form of representation, employees maintain independence through local bargaining units, unaffiliated with international groups, in two very important phases of representation:

1. Leadership in representation
2. Control of its representative organization

(Articles on other phases of Lago's operation and the effect representation can have upon it and the refinery's 6500 employees will follow in successive issues.)

Representacion di Empleadonan

(Continua di pagina 3)

ci ta gedruk pa tur su constituyentean observa. Una vez un grupo join un union afilià mes ora e ta worde bisà kiko el mester haci. Un exemplo excelente di worde bisà kiko mester por worde encontrà den constitucion haci (perdida completo di control) di Oil Workers International Union. Seccion 2 ta bisa: "E mandatona (ordunana) di e union internacional mester worde obedeci na tur tempo y den dje sol ta keda e poder pa establece unionnan local y pa regula y determina tur asuntonan pa nan guacion."

Mas leuw den e constitucion, miembran di OWIU ta worde bisà cu "E comite di poliza lo tin pleno poder pa actua pa y na nomber di cualquier union local of e union internacional pa negocio cu e industria, asuntonan di preocupacion nacional en respecto sueldo, ora y condicionnan di trabao." Miembran di OWIU ta worde bisà també den nan constitucion cu "ningun union local..... lo ta permiti pa acepta menos cu e poliza estableci sin aprobacion di e presidente internacional di e comite di poliza."

Un union independiente ta conduci su mes asuntonan- tur! Segun e sistema di union grandi e asuntonan principal ta worde tratá door di hendenan di pafor of "estranhero" cu ta aparece ua mesa di negociacion na nomber di e union. Ta un practico creciente pa laga negociacionnan grandi tuma lugar door di oficina di union. Un reciente revista di obrero publica door di Departamento di Trabajo di Estados Unidos ta bisa cu "specialmente den empresan cu mercadonan creciendo y no-local y requerimentonan ocupacion fluido. Aki ta una e control ta sinta — no na nivel local.

Segun e forma independiente di representacion, empleadonan ta manteve independencia door di unidadnan local di negociacion, cu no ta afilià cu gruponan internacional, den dos importante fase di representacion:

1) calidadnan di lider den representacion y 2) control di su organizacion representativo.

(Articulonan tocante otro fasen di operacion di Lago y efectonan cu representacion por tur ariba e representacion por e union grandi. Loke e gruponan local por y no por ha-



THE Aruba Aquarium Association's show at St. Cecilia Hall in San Nicolas attracted some 2000 persons last month, including Natasha de Vries (above). The daughter of Otto de Vries of the Accounting Department, she is shown inspecting an aquarium exhibited by Gomer D'Matlos of the Equipment Inspection Group. Some 30 aquariums were on display during the eight-day show.

E SHOW di Aruba Aquarium Association na St. Cecilia Hall na San Nicolas aatrae como 2000 persona luna pasá, incluyendo Natasha de Vries (ariba). E yiu muher di Otto de Vries di Accounting Department ia munstrá aki inspectando un aquarium exhibi door di Gomer D'Matlos of the Equipment Inspection Group. Como 30 aquariums tabata exhibi durante e show di ocho dia.

The BOYS and GIRLS PAGE

Con Dos Hoben Valeroso A Nek un Tribu di Indian

Esaki ta e storia berdad di un mucha homber di 13 anja. Su nombreta Lewis Wetzel y el a nace na Big Wheeling, Virginia, mas of menos na anja 1764. El tabatin cuatro ruman homber, Martin, Jacobo, John, y George, tambe dos ruman muher, Susana y Christina.

E cas unda familia Wetzel tabata biba tabata exponi na peligro di Indianan. Un dia e indiannan a bini di repente y a haci un atake fuerte ariba e cas. Tabata suerte cu varios di e yiunan chikito no tabata ey. Durante bringamento, e mama a logra scapa. Pero tata Wetzel a muri ora el tabata defende su cas. Lewis, kende tabatin 13 anja, y su ruman mas hoben, Jacobo, cu tabatin 11, tur dos a wordo cogi preso door di indiannan.

Den bringamento Lewis a haya un herida chikito. Sinembargo, el tabata capaz pa viaja y pa motivo cu e dos muchanan tabata asina hoben, e indiannan no a preocupa pa mura man. Di dos anochi despues cu nan a worde cogi preso, e indiannan a campa ariba Big Lick, 20 milla for di e rio cu awor ta Ohio.

Lewis tabata busca un manera pa scapa. El a cerra su wovo pero de vez en cuando el tabata habri su wovo pa mira cu e indiannan tabata lantia of na sonjo. Ora el tabata segur cu nan tabata drumi di berdad, el a toca su ruman y a fluister den su horeca.

"No spanta! Nos ta bai huy y bolbe pa nos eas."

Sin Zapato

Cu cuidao y keto e dos mucha hombernan a gatia ariba suelo. Ora nan a yega na un distancia for di e campo, Jacobo a para y a keha.

"Mi no por bai mas leuw. E indiannan tabata sabi. Nan a coi nos zapato ora nos a bai drumi. Mi pia ta haci dolor."

"Mi no tin mucho gusto di camna bai cas pia abao," Lewis a contesta. "Keda aki y mi ta bolbe pa busca un paar di moecasin pa bo y un paar pa mi."

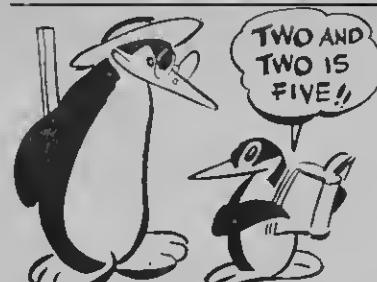
Sin haei ruido e mucha homber bante a lastra bolbe pa e campamento. Ainda e indiannan tabata na sonjo. El a haya dos paar di moecasin y despues a bolbe cerca su ruman. E dos muchanan a sigui nan viaje pa un rato ora Jacobo a bolbe para pa haci un otro keho.

"Corda cu nos topa algun indiannatrobe? Of si nos mester bringa cu bestia? Nos no tin arma. Nos no por sigui sin un scopet."

"Keda aki y warda mi," Lewis a bise, "mi ta bolbe pa e campamento pa coi un scopet y algun bala."

ZOO'S WHO

ONLY THE MALE PINTAIL DUCK HAS A PINTAIL...



ONE SPECIES OF PENGUINS GATHERS ITS YOUNG INTO COMMUNITY GROUPS UNDER THE CARE OF A FEW ADULT BIRDS...

MOTHS HAVE BEEN SEEN FLYING OVER THE OCEAN NEARLY 1000 MILES FROM LAND...



AS FAR AS the boys and girls at the 15th annual Queen's Birthday Olympiad were concerned the best event was the pillow fight. Just about everybody got a chance to climb the pole and flair his friend with feathers.

SEGUN e mucha hombernan y mucha muhernan den e 15 Olimpiada anual pa Anja La Reina e evento mas mejor tabata e bringamento di cusinchis. Casi tur hende a haya un chens pa subi ariba e pole pa dal su amigo cu plumanan.

How Two Boys Baffled the Indians At Hide-and-Seek

This is the true story of a 13-year-old boy. His name is Lewis Wetzel and he was born on the Big Wheeling, Virginia, about the year 1764. He had four brothers, Martin, Jacob, John and George and two sisters, Susan and Christina.

The home in which the Wetzel family lived was exposed to perils from the Indians. One day the redskins suddenly appeared and made a fierce attack upon the house. It was fortunate that several of the smaller Wetzel children were absent. During the fighting, the mother succeeded in getting away. But father Wetzel was killed while defending his home. Lewis, who was then 13 and his younger brother Jacob, who was 11, were both taken prisoners by the Indians.

In the fight, Lewis received a slight wound. He was able to travel, however, and because the two children were so young, the redskins did not bother to tie them. The second night after their capture the Indians encamped on the Big Lick, 20 miles from the river in what is now Ohio.

Young Lewis watched for a chance to get away. He closed his eyes but would peep from time to time to see if his captors were awake or all asleep. When he was certain they were really sleeping he touched his brother and whispered to him.

"Don't be scared! We are going to run away and get back to our home."

No Shoes

Carefully and quietly the two boys crept along the ground. When they had proceeded a short distance from the Indian camp, Jacob stopped and complained.

"I can't go any further. The redskins were clever. They took away our shoes when we went to sleep. My feet hurt me."

"I don't exactly like the idea of going home barefooted," replied Lewis. "You stay here while I go back and get a pair of moecasins for you and a pair for me."

The daring lad crept back to the Indian camp noiselessly. The redskins were still all asleep. He found two pairs of moecasins and then returned to his brother. The two lads continued their journey a short distance when Jacob again stopped and had another complaint to make.

"Suppose we meet up with some Indians? Or we have to fight off



Lewis Wetzel and his brother turned back at the path and watched the Indians move on ahead.

animals? We haven't any weapons. We can't get along without a gun."

"Stay here and wait for me," said Lewis, "and I will go back to camp and get a rifle, a powder horn and some bullets."

Second Return

So back again he went to the Indian camp and soon returned with the rifle, powder and bullets.

"We must make haste," warned Lewis. "The redskins will soon arise and find we are missing. Then they will pursue us."

Lewis had figured correctly. Soon the redskins were looking for the two missing lads. And then Lewis did a bit of real clever thinking for a lad of his age.

"Suppose we hide behind the bushes for awhile," he suggested to his brother. "When the redskins pass us we will wait for a time. Then we

will follow them and we ought to be safe."

It must have been an unusual sight to watch the Indians on the trail looking ahead for the two boys who were behind them. Then suddenly the Indians stopped as one announced:

"Two boys not in front of us. See no sign of trail. They must be in back of us."

Puzzling Trail

So around the redskins turned but they couldn't find the two boys. Why? Because Lewis was just a bit more clever than most 13-year-old boys.

This is what he said to his brother.

"Listen well to me, Jacob. The Indians will learn that we are not in front of them when they find nothing on the trail to show two boys were travelling. They will then turn back. So let us hide until they turn back and then we'll get in front of them."

Maybe this sounds like a modern game of "Hide-and-Seek" with the lives of two boys at stake. But it worked and soon Lewis and Jacob reached the Wheeling. The problem then was how to cross the river?

"If we can build a raft," suggested Lewis, "then we can pole ourselves to the other side. You help me get the necessary wood."

Following his brother's instructions carefully, Jacob helped him build the raft. Then with a long pole they pushed the raft to the other side. They finally reached home, but it wasn't a pleasant sight that greeted their young eyes. Their home had been burned to the ground.

Lewis grew up to be a famous Western scout and fighter.

"Pen Pals" Wanted By British Guianese

A British Guiana resident, interested in corresponding with "pen pals" in Aruba and exchanging stamps, has written the Esso News for help.

"Would you please, if possible, insert my name and address in the columns of your newspaper with a request for pen-friends in Aruba. I am interested in the exchange of postage stamps and friendly correspondence," he wrote.

"I am a keen stamp collector and I am anxious to contact stamp collectors and others who might like a pen friend in British Guiana."

The request was sent by Gaston A. Chung, 7 Charlotte St., New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.

Word Charade

What is this earth
On which we live?
Below is the answer
Some folks give:



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